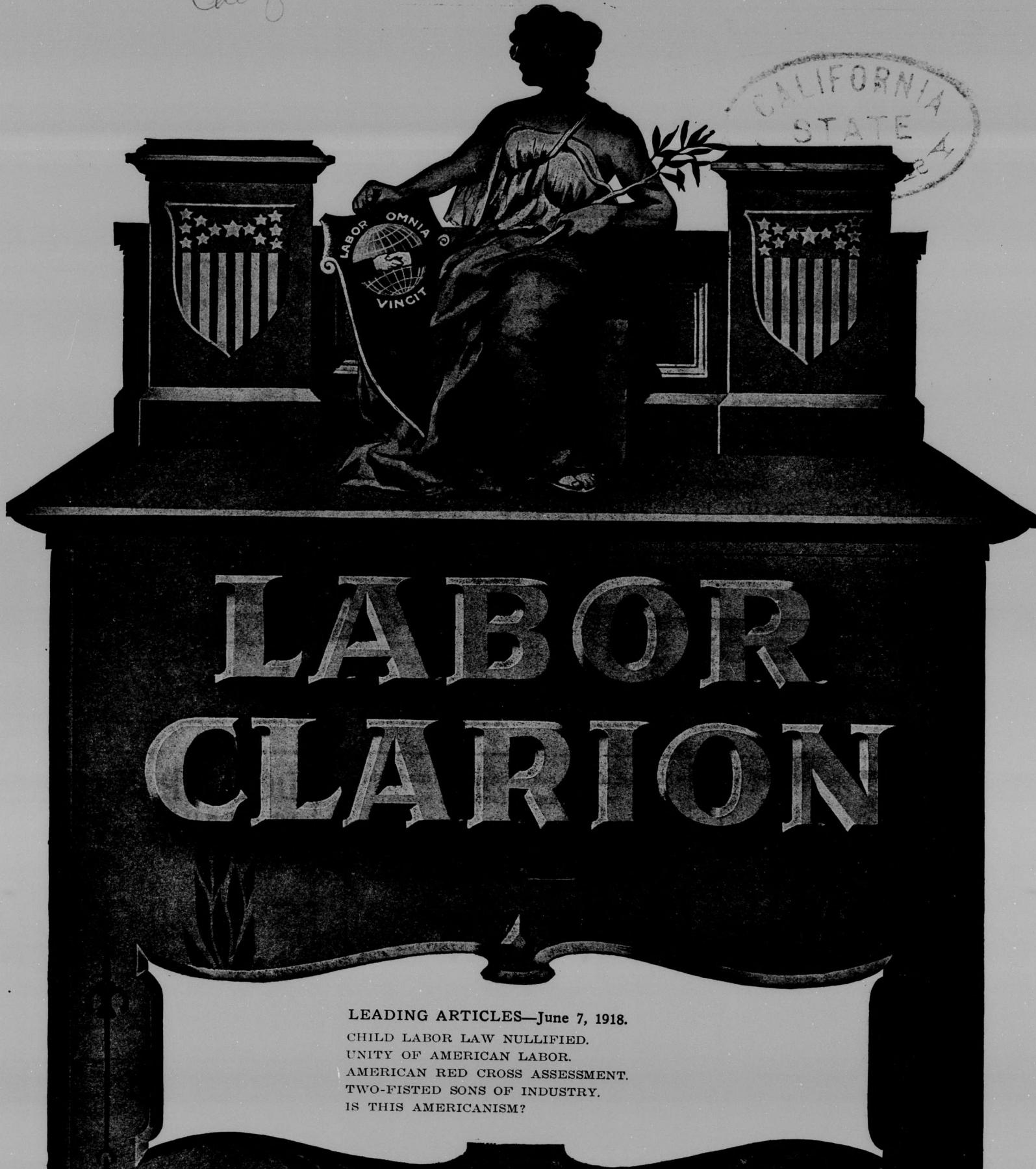


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 7, 1918.

CHILD LABOR LAW NULLIFIED.
UNITY OF AMERICAN LABOR.
AMERICAN RED CROSS ASSESSMENT.
TWO-FISTED SONS OF INDUSTRY.
IS THIS AMERICANISM?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
CALIFORNIA



SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

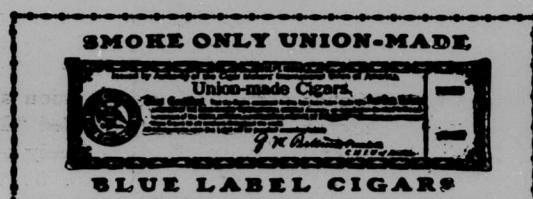
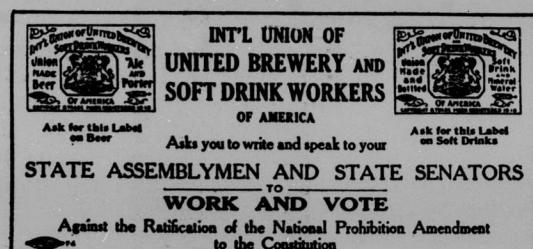
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ARE SOLD BY

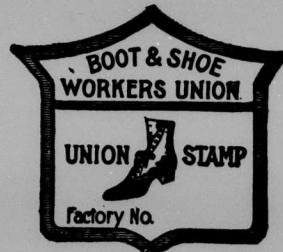
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Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
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John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING
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DON'T PATRONIZE THE PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of
the following firms who are employing men
and women affiliated with the Organized
Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.
The American Biscuit Co.
The Standard Biscuit Co.
The Mutual Biscuit Co.
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By purchasing the products of these firms
you are protecting UNION LABOR and
HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing, it is not a Union Concern.

CHILD LABOR LAW NULLIFIED.

The federal child labor law of September 1, 1916, was last Monday declared unconstitutional and invalid by the United States Supreme Court. The main provision of the law reads as follows: "No producer, manufacturer or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity, the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian."

Injunctions restraining the Government from putting the statute into effect and restraining the Charlotte, N. C., cotton mill from discharging children employed by it, were sustained by the court. The opinion, written by Justice Day, was concurred in by Chief Justice White and Justices Pitney, Reynolds and Van Devanter. Justices McKenna, Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke dissented.

This decision by a bare majority of the court on a most fundamental question of federal legislative power, is destined to become one of the turning points in human progress by causing a revulsion of public opinion similar to that following the decision against the constitutionality of a federal income tax.

In this age of solicitude for the welfare of children and those who work for the profit of others, such a decision will not satisfy the public mind and conscience. Either the power of a bare majority of the Supreme Court will be curtailed, as it should be, or Congress will find expedients to overcome the obstinate servants of mammon who thus misuse the powers entrusted to them, and so flagrantly display their inability to distinguish between moral right and wrong in rendering legal decisions.

The opinion is based upon the doctrine, otherwise much limited by the court, of "states' rights," reserving absolute power to the several states on certain subjects of legislation not delegated to Congress by the federal constitution. Inasmuch as the right to regulate commerce is one of the plenary federal powers, in fact, heretofore considered the most extensive of those confided to federal authority, it would appear that this case puts new limitations upon its exercise and scope.

To make a favorable impression upon the elements of society antagonistic to regulation by law of child labor, the majority opinion announces a new legal concept denominated "freedom of commerce." It is not defined or explained, being used merely as a convenient oratorical phrase to justify the exploitation of child labor in the Southern States. We apprehend, from the omission in the press dispatches of any reference to that other celebrated phrase "freedom of contract," that the court did not at all consider how far "freedom of commerce" may supplant "freedom of contract" in a case where the persons concerned in law are denied the right to make any legal and enforceable contract. In a word, we are thrown back to the status of the Dred Scott decision when the same court decreed that one man could have property in the body and life of another man, and that the con-

stitution did not forbid such a thing, nor give Congress the power to forbid it.

It is to be deplored, indeed, that in dealing with the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce, or the publication of liquor advertisements, there could not exist a similar "freedom of commerce" under the constitution. But in these latter cases, the court could only see the immoral consequences that might flow from the use of intoxicating liquors, and on moral grounds upheld the extra-territorial effect of prohibition laws of the several states. But in this kind of commerce the court is unable to see anything immoral whatever, and holds it to be purely a question of local economics for each state to regulate as it pleases, even though the results of such state regulation contaminate and pollute the channels of trade throughout the rest of the nation and the entire world.

The part of the opinion explaining the reason for thus refusing to uphold the hands of Congress in staying the slave-dealers in the labor of children, reads as follows:

"In interpreting the constitution it must never be forgotten that the nation is made up of States to which are entrusted the powers of local government. And to them and to the people the powers not expressly delegated to the national government are reserved.

"The power of the States to regulate their purely internal affairs by such laws as seem wise to the local authority is inherent, and has never been surrendered to the general government. To sustain this statute would not be, in our judgment, a recognition of the lawful exertion of congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the Federal power of the control of a matter purely local in its character, and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress in conferring the power to regulate commerce among the States.

"The act, in a twofold sense, is repugnant to the constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce, but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter, to which the Federal authority does not extend. If Congress can thus regulate matters entrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end and the power of States over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

JAMES J. RYAN QUILTS ASSEMBLY.

Assemblyman James J. Ryan, an honored and staunch trade unionist who has served for several sessions as the city's representative in the Assembly, has declared his intention not to become a candidate for further legislative honors. While at Sacramento, Mr. Ryan earned for himself the esteem of his fellow unionists and the public at large for his uniform fairness and zeal in representing his constituents. At the last session he was speaker pro tem and if re-elected would have stood an excellent chance of becoming speaker at the coming session. Gossip has it that he is to accept a position as chief of the insurance lobby at Sacramento for the purpose of defeating further extension of State compensation insurance and other legislation considered hostile to the private insurance companies. If this should turn out to be true, we may be assured that Mr. Ryan will always be a fair opponent and will not disgrace the insurance lobby by such tactics as have prevailed in the past during the former regime.

VOCATIONAL RE-EDUCATION BILL.

The Central Federated Union of New York has just indorsed a statement issued by the State Federation of Labor favoring an amendment to the Hoke Smith bill for the vocational rehabilitation of war cripples, already passed unanimously by the United States Senate, so as to include crippled industrial workers as well as maimed soldiers and sailors.

"It is estimated," says the Federation's statement, "that there are now in this country 100,000 industrial cripples, and these are being added to yearly. By means of vocational education under the auspices of the Federal Board of Vocational Education these cripples could be re-created into skilled workmen."

Urging the adoption of this amendment to the Smith bill, now pending in Congress, to provide vocational re-education for both war and industrial cripples, the American Association for Labor Legislation declares that better teachers can be secured at the outset if a future in this field is assured. Vocational rehabilitation for the soldiers and sailors will be completed within a short time after the close of the war, it asserts in a recent bulletin, but for industrial cripples the need for such work is continuous.

"They should be included in the plan now," the bulletin continues. "From the very outset the Government's equipment should be used to fullest capacity, so that the maimed from both war and industry who have found 'salvation through work' may be turned back immediately into skilled employments. The prompt passage of this meritorious measure will bring new hope to the convalescent, a powerful antidote to despair, and the training suited to his physical abilities that will enable him to re-enter industry, become self-supporting, and carry on the fight for democracy, if not in the front-line trenches, then at home in the industrial army."

A plea for vocational rehabilitation of crippled men, with preferential treatment on the part of employers, was also made last week at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Careful investigation," said the secretary, George S. Boudinot, in his annual report, "has shown that in every factory there are numerous jobs that can be handled by disabled workers." The bulk of the evidence so far collected, according to Mr. Boudinot, proves that the restoration of cripples to industry can be worked out so that it will be a sound business proposition for the manufacturer, a fair opportunity for the disabled worker, and an economic advantage to the community.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S PROGRAM.

Students of the war have remarked upon the rapid growth of the power of labor in the governments of the Allies. This is especially the case in Great Britain and America. In Great Britain recently the Labor party held a convention and drew up a program which has been called "The Magna Charta of Democracy." It is freely predicted that the Labor party will soon be the dominant party in the United Kingdom. Charles Schwab is reported to have said that the working man would control the politics of America after the war. It is the opinion of Walter Holloway, student and lecturer on current events, that Americans should watch the actual making of democracy while it is in process. Mr. Holloway will speak Sunday evening, in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, in explanation of the British Labor party's program.

UNITY OF AMERICAN LABOR.

By Chester M. Wright,

Member of the American Federation of Labor
Mission to England and France.

Special Cable Service to the "Labor Clarion":

LONDON, May 21.—It is only after seeing war at close range that the dominant impression of the tremendous proportion of the war and the interdependence of each of the four fighting lines upon the others assumes a reality.

The four fighting lines are the front, the line trenches, the lines of communication and the productive force of machinery at home as well as the morale of the people. In an abstract manner this may seem quite clear to a man in Arkansas, but in France it is visualized as it never can be outside of a land in which the battle for democracy is being waged in blood.

The American Trade Union Mission has seen fighting battlefields of France and Flanders, has wandered amid the ruins of Rheims—ruins that cry aloud to civilized humanity as a symbol of Prussian devastation—has looked over bleak battlefields at Verdun, where in a small space of 15 kilometers 800,000 men lost their lives; has seen the British front, which the Germans are now hammering incessantly, and has seen much of the operations of our own American Army.

And what is more, the mission has been afforded an understanding of the opposing forces such as can be gained by very few on either side of the Atlantic. There is graven on their minds a graphic picture of the need of America's full strength for the salvation of her own prized democratic institutions as well as the common institutions that make for world freedom.

What deeply impressed and astonished the mission was the immense volume of machinery back of the actual fighting lines, considering that all of this machinery must be made by those civilian soldiers who run lathes and planes and dig metal and coal and stoke furnaces in workshops throughout the nation.

Perhaps what every member of the mission prized most is the knowledge that America's conclusions were formed far from the scene of action, uncolored by the flare of battle—yet every member of the mission equally prizes the opportunity to have found his convictions true to test even where guns roar and to have been able to see here the magnitude of the test ahead of America. The size of the physical and material part of this war is altogether too great to be comprehended without the aid of the eye.

To see motor lorries by the thousands, carts and wagons and wheeled vehicles of amazing variety in droves and shoals; guns, ambulances and other equipment unimaginable in endless numbers—this is to understand the need for "delivering the goods" in a way that can be understood so emphatically in no other.

Back of this unprecedented industrial and mechanical need the British workers stand solid beyond question. John P. Frey, secretary of the mission, expresses it emphatically. "The British workers are solid to the core," he said.

Not quite the same adamant certainty can be said about the French labor situation. "The French workers," said Mr. Frey, "would be most loyal to their country if it were not for certain political leaders. It is these self-appointed leaders who are responsible for any disloyalty."

"Unfortunately for the labor movement of the countries we have been privileged to visit, they have entangling political alliances tacked on to their movement and consequently do not function in the same fearless, straightforward and emphatic manner as the trade unions of America," said James Wilson, "as too many men with political ambition are hanging on to the labor movement, and for their own political advancement they would crucify labor for the gain of a political office regardless of the effect it would

have upon their country for the liberation of the world."

The American labor movement with its clear understandable policy devoid of any possibility of two interpretations has proven an inspiration to the rank and file of the trade union movements of Britain and France, as fortunately in Great Britain and France workers are loyal to principles of liberty and freedom and refused to follow politicians who seek to lead them into a dishonorable peace. Political leaders of workers in France are more reckless in their desire for conferences with Germans, and it is in that direction that the chief danger lies. Once away from political leaders and this hectic flush dies out in a solid, common, fearless, almost tranquil population living a work-a-day life intent upon wringing from the soil and machinery the last ounce of productivity.

With American troops pouring into France and with more publicity being given to their arrival and their splendid conduct in France, the people of France and Britain are being heartened and brightened. The Trade Union Mission has taken to the peoples of the Allies an encouraging message of American labor's firm determination and high resolve; but above this is its effect upon a people outworn by long and terrific struggle—the tidings, the sight of fighting men in khaki from the great Republic across the big sea.

The mission will bring home to the people of America a message of grim necessity, a story of unprecedented sacrifice and toil over here, and lastly, the soul-stirring echo of the constantly expressed love and admiration of the French and British people for the people of the United States and their great President.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Congressman John I. Nolan sends us the following information:

"I am in receipt of information from the Navy Department that Ralph C. Kephart, 263 Divisadero street, and William A. Wedemeyer, 45 Beaver street, successfully passed the entrance examination for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as midshipmen for the Fifth California Congressional District, at the examinations held at San Francisco April 16, 1918, and will be called to the academy as soon as they pass the necessary physical examination.

"The candidates for the other two vacancies failed of passage, which will necessitate the holding of another entrance examination in April, 1919. It is my intention to have the U. S. Civil Service Commission at San Francisco hold a preliminary examination for these appointments some time in October or November, 1918, open to all young men, actual residents of the Fifth District, who will have reached the age of sixteen years, and who will not be over twenty years of age in April, 1919.

"I shall be glad to furnish any additional information to any of the boys of San Francisco, who desire to take this examination."

FATHER OF MAYOR ROLPH DEAD.

James Rolph, Sr., father of Mayor Rolph, passed away a week ago after an illness of two days. He was nearly 80 years of age, and was universally respected for his sterling qualities and an honorable business career, marked by many actions in the interest of the city. In respect to his memory, the San Francisco Labor Council appointed a committee to attend his funeral which took place last Tuesday, services being held at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fifteenth street and Julian avenue, the interment at Green Lawn Cemetery. The members of the committee were: D. P. Haggerty, John A. O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin, Thomas P. Garrity, M. J. McGuire.



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We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made
Buck Stoves.



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We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons



Union Made Clothes
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

AMERICAN RED CROSS ASSESSMENT.

San Francisco Labor Council has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at St. Paul, Minn., to introduce and secure the adoption of a resolution requesting all affiliated organizations to levy an assessment upon their members during the continuance of the war, equal to one per centum of gross earnings. The resolution as drafted by a special committee reads as follows:

"Whereas, The trade unionists of the world and particularly of the United States of America have always been ready to make every effort and sacrifice necessary to maintain the principles and ideals they seek to establish for the preservation and uplift of humanity, in truth, to make the world a better place to live in; and

"Whereas, In the present world crisis the American labor movement realizes, as never before, that the future of its aspirations and activities—the very existence of civilization, liberty and democracy—depend upon the utter defeat of Germany and the uprooting of its desires to supplant these ideals and blessings by its own system of militarism, world dominion and autocracy; and

"Whereas, To win this battle for human rights and freedom, it behooves every member of our movement not to hesitate, but to do his share to the limit, to make every sacrifice required, and to co-operate intelligently and steadfastly with the Government and all other agencies working for the winning of the war and the betterment of mankind; and

"Whereas, Next in importance to the support and duty we owe to the Government itself, in responding to every demand it makes upon us, the Government also desires a loyal and efficient support of the American Red Cross, the greatest and noblest of all agencies administering to suffering humanity irrespective of race, nationality or religion; and

"Whereas, The American Red Cross, in the performance of its work and its ability to serve, is dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions from all the people, and it requires, at this critical period and time of universal hunger, devastation and atrocities of war, financial support of such volume and constancy as will enable the institution to carry on its work uninterruptedly and with proper efficiency everywhere in its immense field of operation, a task to which the organized labor movement of America is willing to contribute its full quota and deem it a patriotic duty so to do; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, recommends to every affiliated organization, that it levy upon every member thereof, during the continuance of the war, an assessment of one per centum of gross earnings, and that the moneys thus realized be turned over to the American Red Cross as labor's offering to the cause of humanity and mercy."

CALIFORNIA-MADE TEXTBOOKS.

An order for 570,000 textbooks for use in the schools next term has been given to the State Printer by the State Board of Education. The order calls for 400,000 spellers, 20,000 manuals, 25,000 first readers, 25,000 introductory geographies, 25,000 advance geographies, and 75,000 copy books. The 400,000 spellers will be completely manufactured at the State printery. It will be the first time in ten years that the type for a school book has been set at the printery, the books usually being printed from plates sent from the East. This speller, however, was compiled by a California author.

The union label is the medium through which the public may enforce its rightful power of arbitration between employer and employee.

THE TWO-FISTED SONS OF INDUSTRY.

When the old earth has hard work to be done, there are hardy men who step out to do it. They laugh in the face of danger.

They will dare dynamite. They will tunnel dangerous places.

They will defy the death-gases in the bowels of the mines.

They will take a chance on all the toils and moils of industry.

They are the men who go down to the sea in ships.

They are the men who take death for a companion and steam through the mine-infested, submarine-haunted ocean lines to "carry on" that others of their kind might win the glories that abound on the fields of battle for democracy.

They live in huts. They live in caves. They live amidst the trials of existence that try severely the soul's faith.

They wear the shoddy of life, yet they give freely of their matchless strength that those in finer fabrics may be protected.

They live on the crudities of nutriment in the midst of plenitude, and they growl not. Their simple faith in duty well done is their inspiration.

They do their work, their hazardous work, without praise or the limelight. In the tempest and storm, in the obscurities of life's hard places, they work that freedom may thrive.

The ages have been unkind to their kind. They have been the hardest hit by the tyrannies. They have been the last to complain and the first to die in the dramas of history.

And now, in these fatal days, standing organized and upright, red-blooded labor, no longer a "brother to the ox," awaits in the beauty of its democratic service for entrance into the common partnership of the Great Facts of Life.

Labor amid the thunder of guns of war has bulwarked Democracy—in the days to arrive Democracy will bulwark Labor.

This was meant for all time—this will be accomplished in Our Time.

VISIT THE English Cottage

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

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A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

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Undertaker and Embalmer

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UNION MEN**KELLEHER & BROWNE**
THE IRISH TAILORS

is the FIRST FIRM AGAIN to sign the new scale of wages presented by the Tailors' Union, Local No. 2, April 1, 1918.

Always First

First Tailors granted the union label in this city.
First Tailors to adopt the Eight-Hour Day.
First Tailors to put in their own work shop.
First Tailors to inaugurate the weekly wage.
First Tailors to sign all increases in wage scales.

Union Men

You don't pay us any more than you do the non-union tailor.
Our prices are always as LOW as GOOD tailoring will permit.

KELLEHER & BROWNE
THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET AT THIRD AND KEARNY

Open Saturday Evenings

MACHINISTS' ELECTION.

James O'Connell, once president of the International Association of Machinists and still president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has been defeated for election as a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor from the machinists for the years 1919 and 1920. The ticket supported by the Johnston administration in the Machinists' International has swept the field, in the referendum vote just completed. The general executive board, controlled by the Johnston group by four votes against three, during the past year, will henceforth be six to one against the conservative group led by O'Connell and Preston.

These are the high lights of the tally sheet. They show that the machinists have indorsed the Johnston ticket, chiefly made up of moderate Socialists, for every office except one place on the executive board. Former Vice-President Hannon came in by a margin of 216 votes over V. Gauthier. J. J. Keppler and Walter Ames of the old board are defeated. The new board is made up of President William Johnston, Secretary-Treasurer E. C. Davison, and T. J. Savage, C. T. Nicholson, Robert Fechner and H. J. Carr. Savage got 38,135 votes, Carr 31,460, and Hannon 28,240, while losers showed totals of from 28,024 for Gauthier and 27,463 for Keppler to 19,565 for Kelton.

For international president Johnston received 35,962 votes, against 22,783 cast for J. A. Taylor of Seattle. Taylor was the only radical on the opposition ticket, according to administration men, and he was supported by the conservatives

only because they had no candidate of their own who might win.

For international vice-president, J. F. Anderson is re-elected by 36,123, against 22,216 for P. J. Conlon. Secretary-Treasurer Davison and Editor Hewitt are re-elected unopposed, by over 56,000 votes. J. A. McClelland is made vice-president for Canada by 54,282 votes, and J. Foster is sent to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress by 40,775 votes to 15,812 cast for R. J. Fallon.

The general law committee comprises H. F. Nickerson, C. H. Taylor, C. L. Brunson and H. Greutzner, with D. McCallum for Canada.

Delegates chosen to the American Federation of Labor for two years from July 1st are: A. O. Wharton, Kansas City; J. J. Connolly, Boston; H. W. Brown, Newark; C. F. Grow, Los Angeles, and Wm. Schoenberg, Chicago. Wharton got 50,150 votes and Schoenberg 29,348. The defeated candidates were James O'Connell, 24,838; J. J. McEntee, 22,183; T. Donahue, 22,217; Daniel Haggerty, 21,865, and E. L. Tucker, 15,204.

HOOVER'S REASONS.

Mr. Hoover on Wednesday gave the following as his reasons for opposing the Randall amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill: 1—The amount of grain in beer making is negligible in comparison with the size of the yearly crop, while the manufacture of wine involves the use of no foodstuffs that could be employed. 2—If beer and wine were prohibited the country would be put on a whisky basis, there being three years' supply of whisky on hand. He also resents the idea of compelling drastic prohibition by means of executive order instead of by legislation.

PILE DRIVERS' ELECTION.

At the annual election of the Pile Drivers' Union the following officers were elected: President, Don Cameron; vice-president P. P. Henry; second vice-president, Dan Kain; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, J. D. Barnes; trustees, Bert Bush, Dan Kain, and Dan McGilvery; delegates to International Convention, Bert Bush, Don Cameron, and J. D. Barnes; delegates to State Federation of Labor, A. L. McDonald, Dan McGilvery; delegates to Labor Council, Don Cameron, A. L. McDonald, Dan Kain, J. D. Barnes, Dan McGilvery and William Moore; delegates to District Council of Iron Workers, Don Cameron, Bert Bush, A. L. McDonald, J. D. Barnes, James Stewart and Dan Kain; delegates to Waterfront Federation, Don Cameron, Gorden Bell and J. D. Barnes; delegates to the Label Section, J. La Torres and Hugh Waters; sergeant-at-arms, Ben Knick; conductor, J. La Torres; warden, J. Stewart.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Charles Gropengeter of the brewery workers, Newton M. Holt of the millwrights, Frederick C. Dieckmann of the ice wagon drivers, John M. Kewning of the millmen, Michael Maginnis of the riggers and stevedores, Charles S. Shreve of the glass blowers, John J. Riordan of the varnishers and polishers, Clarence A. Roberts of the marine firemen, Nellie McCarthy of the garment workers.



Shirts, Nightshirts,
Pajamas, Collars,
Overalls



Socks,
Underwear



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LOS ANGELES

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LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

The last regular meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union transacted much business and twenty-five candidates were initiated. A committee consisting of D. J. Gorman, Chas. Hawley, Chas. Childs, Nellie Victor, and Kitty Deery, was appointed to negotiate with laundry owners regarding a much-needed increase in wages. A resolution was adopted protesting against the irregular manner of conducting referendum elections on international questions in locals outside of San Francisco, and ordering copies to be forwarded to the president and secretary of the international union and to the American Federation of Labor. Some locals are said to vote every member upon whom per capita tax is paid, and also those who have taken their withdrawal cards, regardless of their presence at meetings or standing in the union.

The following nominations for officers for the ensuing term were made: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, Nellie Victor, M. A. Peterson; recording secretary, Kathryn Deery; assistant secretary, Anna Brown; business agent, Chas. Hawley; treasurer, Chas. Childs; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Flatley, John O'Keefe; auditing committee, Harry Korts, Minnie Heinrich, Ida Larson, Mrs. M. Carson; executive board, Harry Korts, Chas. Linegar, Anna Brown, Kathryn Deery, Nellie Victor, Ida Larson, Mrs. Carson, John O'Keefe, Earl Young, John O'Callaghan, Andrew Johnson, Chas. Hawley, Ed Flatley, M. A. Peterson; delegates to Labor Council, Chas. Linegar, Ida Larson, Kathryn Deery, Anna Brown, Chas. Childs, Earl Young, M. A. Peterson, Mrs. Carson, Andrew Johnson, D. J. Gorman, John O'Callaghan, Ed Flatley. Election will be held on June 17th.

DEMISE OF HARRY A. SCHEEL.

News of the sudden death of Harry A. Scheel, statistician of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, reached the San Francisco office last Tuesday and is a severe shock to his many friends in this State. He was overcome by heat last Monday in Imperial Valley, where he had gone on business for the labor bureau.

Mr. Scheel was a graduate of the University of California and had been connected with the office of the Labor Commissioner for ten years. He was highly esteemed and admired by all who knew him personally. Of a gentle but persistent character, and paying great attention to detail, he won widespread recognition for his intelligent and efficient handling of the business entrusted to his care. Many of the laws pertaining to the labor bureau and its work were drafted and secured enactment through his forethought and zeal. At every session of the Legislature he rendered valuable assistance in the promotion of general labor legislation sought by the representatives of organized labor. He took great interest in plans for the improvement of conditions of the wage earners, and assiduously studied the laws of other states for the purpose of adapting them to California conditions. His advice in such matters was very valuable at Sacramento. His most recent effort in that direction was in connection with a general and comprehensive payment of wages law, introduced at the last session of the Legislature. The act did not become a law by reason of the tacking on of an impracticable and altogether unreasonable amendment at the last moment, regarding which Mr. Scheel's advice was not heeded or perhaps not understood by those who favored such a law.

His unassuming but intelligent and efficient devotion to duty is thoroughly appreciated by his coadjutors in the labor bureau, and his services for the future are sincerely missed. His unexpected taking away is a great loss to the cause of those who work in the humbler occupations in life, to whom he was, indeed, a friend.

RIVERMEN REORGANIZING UNION.

After having operated nearly a year under non-union conditions, the river steamboat owners have found that the business of disrupting labor organizations is not a profitable one.

It will be recalled that in the spring of 1916 the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union went on strike for an increase of \$5 per month in wages. After a struggle lasting over two months, the strike was declared off and the men returned to work. In the spring of 1917, the union again "went to the bat" with the employers, but with disastrous result. The strike lasted nearly three months, and at the end of that time, the union's treasury was exhausted and it was compelled to declare the strike off. Having defeated the union, the employers took a full measure of revenge by victimizing the men who had been active in the strike. But instead of humbly submitting to this treatment, the men quit the business in such numbers that the river traffic has become demoralized. Their places were filled by pick-ups from employment offices and from the slums. Agents of the employers even haunted the jails and police courts asking the police judges to give misdemeanor offenders the choice of making a trip on a river packet or serving a jail sentence. The steamboat owners now acknowledge that this kind of labor is not "satisfactory," and are looking backward with regret to the days when they had men in their boats who took pleasure and pride in their work.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation is taking the initiative in reorganizing the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, and is encouraging the men who formerly sailed in the river steamers to return to the business and to build up the union again. The men are responding to the appeal, and if the employers are alive to their own interest, they will encourage the efforts of the Federation. Whether they will or not remains to be seen. The Federation has opened headquarters at 10 Embarcadero, San Francisco, and a branch office in the Labor Temple, Sacramento, and expects in a short time to have the union in a position to resume its old place in the ranks of the labor movement.

TO ADDRESS SHIP WORKERS.

M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, Local No. 6, has received a telegram from Dr. Chas. A. Eaton, head of the National Service Section, U. S. Shipping Board, asking McGuire to assist Crawford Vaughan of Australia and several other speakers who are to address the shipbuilders of this city.

The first meeting will be held at the Union Iron Works plant, according to present plans of McGuire, and will be followed by a similar meeting at the Shaw-Batcher plant in South San Francisco.

BROUILLET RETIRES.

At the semi-annual election of the Shoe Clerks' Union, A. W. Brouillet declined to again be a candidate for delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. Brouillet served as a delegate to the Labor Council from this organization for seventeen consecutive terms and the union reluctantly consented to his retirement at this time. The delegates from the Shoe Clerks' union for the next term will be: O'Brien, Harpold and Hanchett.



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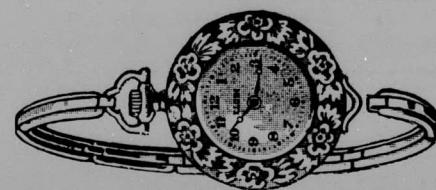
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Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN..... Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.

Halt! Lift up your eyes! Salute that Star!
It tells that a Man has gone to war!
It tells of a Mother's love and tears!
It tells of a Father's hope; his fears!
It tells of a Sister's broken heart!
Tells of a Brother taking part!
It tells of a Sweetheart's sacrifice!
It tells of a hell and a Paradise!
It tells that a Man has gone to war!
Halt! Lift up your eyes! Salute that Star!

Daylight shopping will greatly aid the Government, the storekeepers and the clerks. Most of the purchasing done by the women can be done early in the day, and the buyers among the men who can not buy early can buy before 6 o'clock, and they ought to do so. Clerks are at present compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours on Saturday. Union men who enjoy the eight-hour day surely ought to lend their assistance to the clerk in gaining a shorter workday on Saturday. Do all your purchasing before 6 o'clock and we will all be the happier for it.

President Wilson is opposed to further prohibition legislation until the Food Administration decides it is necessary to conserve the food resources of the country for export, according to a letter addressed by him to Senator Sheppard of Texas. This position of the President is made known at this time by reason of a House amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill which would prevent the expenditure of \$6,000,000 unless the President prevents the use of grain in the production of alcoholic liquors. If the use of barley should be prohibited for the purpose, it would stop entirely the brewing of all beer, a situation that would make the country almost bone-dry, with the exception of the stocks already on hand.

Walter V. Woehlke a short time ago made the charge that ship riveters on the Pacific Coast and particularly in San Francisco, had placed a limit of seventy-five rivets a day's work. The Federal Government had an investigation of the subject made, and last Monday the official statement was given out in Washington to the effect that there was no foundation for the assertion and that the investigation revealed the "patriotism and efficiency of these shipbuilders." Now Woehlke will be compelled to find some other means of injuring organized labor. In every instance up to date, he has been thoroughly repudiated when the facts of the situation were revealed.

:: Is this Americanism? ::

We are engaged in a great war, and every energy of the Nation should be directed toward winning the war. The national administration, under the direction of President Wilson, has looked about it in every direction in order to concentrate the efforts of all the people upon the serious task of prosecuting the conflict to an early and successful conclusion. Men of patriotism, experience and talent have been zealously sought out and placed in positions where they could render their country the greatest service toward accomplishing the desired end. Among others, leaders of the industrial and labor forces of the country, headed by a former President of the United States, were brought together in an official way to shape policies that would assure the Government efficient and uninterrupted service of all the industrial and commercial institutions within our borders during the period of the war. These men conferred for weeks and finally submitted to the President a set of regulations calculated to produce the end in view. The plans were approved and a proclamation issued calling upon employers and employees to observe them. Employers and employees in many different lines submitted their differences to the thus constituted tribunal out of a sense of duty to the Government that guards and protects them, and harmony and good feeling and the most intense productivity seemed a certainty for the future. Suddenly, however, there came a bolt out of a clear sky when the most brazen, heartless and greedy of all the monopolies that have been allowed to exist in the United States shamelessly defied the Government and proceeded to hamper it in its endeavors to prosecute the war by crippling the telegraph service of the nation through discharging thousands of men and women because they had exercised their constitutional right of belonging to a union. Telegrams of government officials dealing with vital matters relating to the war are delayed in transmission for days at a time in order that the mammon worshippers of the telegraph trust may satisfy their desire to prevent organization of the workers in the commercial telegraph field.

How do you loyal Americans whose relatives and friends are over in France bleeding and suffering and dying in the trenches feel about this latest display of lack of interest in the welfare of your country on the part of this heartless and soulless corporation which is purely a creature of your laws and which can only exist because of the favors you grant it? What do you think of the insult it has offered your chosen representatives? Can you view the situation thus presented without your American blood boiling? What do you propose to do about it? Are you going to calmly accept the insult and allow the greedmongers to go on raking in the coin to their own advantage and to the detriment of the interests of the people without protest?

A more unpatriotic position has never before been assumed by an American institution, and it may be that our telegraph companies are not American owned. They may be the property of the kaiser and his junkers, and, if so, they are serving their German masters faithfully. But we are Americans and these corporations are allowed to carry on their business in the United States. Surely we have the right to expect them to serve this country under the circumstances.

There seems to be but one way to solve the problem with which the country is confronted through the conduct of the officials of the telegraph companies, and that is the immediate taking over of the entire systems by the Government. The sooner this is done the better for the country. This course should be vigorously urged upon the President and Congress by the people of the entire Nation. This is no time for petting and coaxing. Action swift and sure is the need of the hour.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Our government wants to spend 19 millions of dollars this year for war purposes. This sum cannot be borrowed except from the people. It cannot be raised except by taxation or loans. It cannot be raised by either method except from the current income of the people. We must save and lend our savings to the government.

The American who buys a Liberty bond and forthwith sells it has performed only half a service for his country. To buy bonds and then sell them immediately tends to make the war burden of the country heavier instead of lighter, as it decreases the market value of the bonds. Liberty Bonds are the safest and soundest and one of the best investments in the world. To sell them unless imperatively required is not good business, it is not good Americanism.

The representatives of the employing interests on the War Labor Board indicated their real feelings when the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company defied the United States Government. They voted to sustain the corporation in its unpatriotic stand, and, perhaps, if the truth were known, some of them actually encouraged these officials to take such a course before a decision was finally reached. When they voted to establish certain principles, appearances indicate, they were not sincere but merely endeavoring to deceive the public by presenting a surface disposition to be fair. This is the natural course of the greedmonger. Mr. Taft and Walsh, however, voted with the five labor representatives, thus making a majority of seven to five against the interests of greed.

The expected happened. By unanimous vote, the National Association of Manufacturers, in conference at New York City, May 22, 1918, adopted a resolution commanding in terms of highest praise the "Sunset Magazine" for its series of articles denouncing organized labor in connection with ship construction. The association "expresses its appreciation of the valuable contribution 'Sunset Magazine' has made to our knowledge of production conditions in the vital business of shipbuilding and recommends this periodical to the attentive consideration of business men." The only thing needed to make Editor Woehlke's happiness complete would be an autograph letter from the Beast of Berlin approving his magazine and recommending it to be patronized by the Prussian junkers. The business men of America understand well that whatever policy is approved by unanimous vote of the National Association of Manufacturers bears also the stamp "Made in Germany."

Much fuss is being made about the failure of the War Department to send General Wood to France in command of a division. They argue that as the ranking General of the army he is entitled to that consideration. Nothing is said, however, about the fact that Wood, only about a decade ago, because of the personal friendship of Theodore Roosevelt, was boosted over the heads of a number of Generals in the regular army when he was not a line officer at all but a member of the medical end of the service. Wood may feel hurt over the situation, but he has no legitimate cause for complaint. If General Pershing does not want him in France, he should not be sent there, no matter how his influential friends feel about it. Pershing is in command over there, and the Nation looks to him for results, and he should not, therefore, be handicapped in his endeavors by forcing upon him officers he does not want.

WIT AT RANDOM

"It says here that a wealthy Western man has left \$500,000 to the woman who refused to marry him twenty years ago," said Mrs. Gabb, as she looked up from the newspaper she was reading.

"That's what I call gratitude," commented Mr. Gabb.—"Cincinnati Inquirer."

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without flinching—one who will not hear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself."

"What you want is a deaf-and-dumb coal-heaver," murmured her friend.—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Two brothers ran a store in a small Western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. One of the brothers became converted at a revival and urged the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. "You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church."

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake, thoughtfully, "an' I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first. "What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."—Philadelphia "Telegraph."

United States Senator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia tells a story about a mountain youth who visited a recruiting office in the Senator's State for the purpose of enlisting in the regular army. The examining physician found the young man as sound as a dollar, but that he had flat feet.

"I'm sorry," said the physician, "but I'll have to turn you down. You've got flat feet."

The mountaineer looked sorrowful. "No way for me to git in, then?" he inquired.

"I guess not. With those flat feet of yours you wouldn't be able to march even five miles."

The youth from the mountains studied a moment. Finally he said: "I'll tell you why I hate this so darned bad. You see, I walked nigh on to one hundred and fifteen miles over the mountains to git here, and gosh, how I hate to walk back!"—Everybody's Magazine."

Umson leaned back in his chair at the dinner table, held a cooky between the thumb and first finger of his right hand, and eyed it closely.

Mrs. Umson looked, but did not smile.

Pinching the cake and moving it up and down as if to carefully ascertain its weight, Umson continued his inspection.

By this time Mrs. Umson was glowering.

"Well," she said, "I suppose you are going to poke fun at my cooking again."

"Far from it," her husband answered.

"Then what in the world are you doing with that cooky?"

"I was testing its resiliency—"

"It's what?"

"And also taking note of its compactness and strength."

"Isn't that making fun of it?"

"My dear, you may have unwittingly made a great discovery."

"How's that?"

"This thing may not be much of a success as a cake, but it might make a wonderful substitute for a rubber heel."—Youngstown "Telegram."

MISCELLANEOUS

A TOAST TO THE FLAG.
By John Jay Daly, of the Vigilantes.

Here's to the Red of it—
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it Red.

Here's to the White of it—
Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it,
Purity's prayer for it
Keeps it so White.

Here's to the Blue of it—
Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it,
Constant and true.
States stand supreme for it,
Diadems gleam for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the Blue.

Here's to the whole of it—
Stars, stripes, and pole of it,
Body and soul of it;
On to the goal of it,
Carry it through.
Home or abroad for it,
Unsheath the sword for it,
Fight in accord for it,
Red, White and Blue!

DEMAND THE LABEL.

The Label Section of the Labor Council recommends to all unionists and sympathizers, "To continue in the demand for the label, card, and button; take no substitute or excuse for it. When you enter a store and request a label article, insist upon getting it." How, otherwise, can we tell under what conditions the article offered us was manufactured? Would any consistent union man buy an article which he knew was made in some unsanitary hovel of a sweatshop? To ensure that an article is made under conditions in accord with the standard of American labor it must bear the union label. Other factories there may be which give good pay and fair conditions but which are violently opposed to trades unionism. Why should unionists support them by purchasing their product? They should not. The merchants and manufacturers are taking notice of the demand for union made goods and the position of organized labor is being made clearer to them, especially since the beginning of the war.

It is not a difficult matter nowadays to get the best class of merchandise bearing the union label. Eagleson & Co. of 1118 Market street, make first-class shirts and underwear, all with the union label, and are doing all they can to advance the sale of union-made merchandise.

As a nation we have drafted men to fight for us. That means we have chosen them to suffer hardship and to sacrifice life, if need be, to protect us and our interests. This places upon each one of us an equal obligation to suffer whatever hardships are necessary to give them all the equipment they need for success.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Board Meeting, June 4, 1918.

Vice-President Morey, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. New members: Eddie Corke, trombone; Harry Wood Brown, piano; Paul Creedon, drums; John F. McInerny, saxophone; Ed. Cheri, clarinet; Mannie Marks, drums.

Transfers deposited: Fred Risch, 310, New York; Ed. Richmond, No. 10, Chicago; Hugo Brumlik, No. 10, Chicago, piano and organ; Geo. Walsh, 145, piano and violin.

Full member from transfer: W. H. Lyon.

Transfers withdrawn: N. K. D'Alfonso, R. E. Fremstad, Archie Johnson, Ray Hosmer, W. D. Egizzi.

Dues, \$2.25, second quarter, to June 30th, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Do it now.

Members contracting for engagements at Paradise Cove will please notify the parties contracted with that the boat must leave the grounds not later than 6:15 p. m., otherwise overtime will be charged.

Members will please report all casual engagements to the office. If this request is not complied with the \$5.00 fine will be strictly enforced without further notice.

Drummers' Club—Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held at headquarters, 68 Haight street, Monday, June 10, 1918, at 2:30 p. m. All members are requested to be in attendance.

Marcelli Leaves to Direct Production.

U. Marcelli, well known here as an excellent violinist, viola player, musical director and composer as well as cartoonist and sculptor, left for Chicago last week to accept the position of musical director for one of the big Schubert productions now being presented there. Mr. Marcelli possesses that temperament and musicianship that should earn him a brilliant success, and we doubt not but that he will prove more than satisfactory to those wise enough to select him.

Army Musicians.

Harry Payson, bandmaster 28th Coast Artillery Band, Fort Scott, can place 60 musicians in the army bands at Fort Scott. Members desiring to enlist should call on Mr. Payson at once.

Stanislaus Bem Plays in Sacramento.

Stanislaus Bem, the well-known 'cello virtuoso, recently appeared in Sacramento as soloist of the McNeil Club, of which Albert I. Elkus is the efficient director, and scored an exceptionally fine success. He participated in the concert of Monday, May 6th, which was given under the auspices of the Saturday Club, and played the Boellmann Variations Symphoniques, Glazounow's Chant du Menestrel and Haydn's Menuet. Mr. Bem received a brilliant ovation and made an unusually fine impression.

To say what should be said, to only say what should be said, and to say it as it should be said.—Aristotle.

Members will please take notice that this will be the last opportunity to bring proof of citizenship to the office. Members who have not already done so, please attend to this at once and avoid paying a fine.

Union Meeting.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, June 13th, at 68 Haight street. Several matters of great importance will come up for consideration, also report of delegates to A. F. M.

Delegates.

As this goes to press our secretary, Albert A. Greenbaum, steps into the office twenty-four hours ahead of schedule. Al's train certainly made a record. It was due to arrive on Thursday at 1 p. m., but for some reason arrived here on Wednesday at 9 p. m. Al reports a very enjoyable trip and will have a very interesting report to make at the next union meeting.

The impulse of nature made for a world of order. All that now happens, happens in the chain of consequence else we must deny reason to the sovereign ends that control the world soul.—Marcus Aurelius.

One Hundred of Our Members Now in the Service of Uncle Sam.

The following members have enlisted in the Army and Navy this week: Paul Asch, Geo. Elkins, A. Bruckman, L. W. Reynolds and Herbert Lohse have all joined the U. S. Navy.

J. L. Paquet has enlisted in the 319th Engineers' band, Camp Fremont, under Jean Shanis.

The following members have also enlisted and leave in a short time: Jesse Walton, Eugene Rose, Joe Meredith.

Franz Adelman writes from Seattle that he is the leader of Levy's Orpheum Theatre, and that he has an orchestra of 12 musicians, and that business is good.

Mr. Fenster would like to get in touch with some one who has a Mitikowitz harmonium for sale.

Musicians' Day.

Thursday, July 18, 1918. Shellmound Park. Benefit Relief Fund. Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M. Grand concert, games, gate prizes. Admission 25 cents; children free.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Bellaire, Celeste, Baird Hotel, 151 Ellis St. Tel.

Douglas 1040.

Bruckman, A., U. S. Navy, U. S. S. North Dakota. Cotti, William, Fetter's Springs.

Colletti, J., Woodstock Hotel.

Davis, Sam, 805 Bush St., Apt. 206.

Flashman, W. J., 1102 Roslyn Apts., 212 Leavenworth St.

Herman, C. A., 415 S. Court, Visalia, Cal. Hubbard, Elmer M., Mercer Hotel. Tel. Franklin 4933.

Hunter, W., 720 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Leasy, Mrs. G. E., Mendel Apts. Tel. Franklin

5811.

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J. J. Atkins.	Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.	Recording Secretary
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Perry, Geo. R., 1248 83d Ave., Oakland. Tel. Elmhurst 1074.

Persinger, Louis, San Geronimo, Marin Co., Cal.

Reno, Pearl, 389 Fell St. Tel. Park 6350.

Rosebrook, L. E., 961 Pine St. Tel. Franklin 5863.

Seiger, Chas. H., Adair Apts.

VICTORY FOR DREDGEMEN.

After a strike lasting but two days the Dredgemens' Union of California has reached a settlement with the Dredge Owners' Association under which the members of the union will obtain at once approximately seventy-five per cent of the improvements asked, and the balance at the end of six months.

The schedule provides for eight hours out of each twenty-four, on week days, as a day's work. Every other Sunday off, or double time in lieu thereof and double time for legal holidays.

The wage scale provides an increase of wages ranging from 10 per cent for the better-paid employees and about 20 per cent for the low-paid men.

The best of feeling prevailed during the negotiations, and the employers complimented the union upon having permitted certain of its members to remain at work to keep up steam and take care of the property while the strike was pending. This action on the union's part was highly appreciated by the employers, and no doubt was a factor in bringing about a speedy and satisfactory adjustment. The union's committee on negotiations is composed of Jos. Moreno, E. F. Kraut and Jos. Gregory.

RENEWS PLEA FOR MOONEY.

By Ed Gammons.

Washington dispatches published in Wednesday's daily papers state that President Wilson has again pleaded to Governor Stephens for a new trial for Mooney. This is the third or fourth time that the national executive has communicated with Governor Stephens on the matter. Coming so soon after the resentencing of the chief defendant, this latest action of President Wilson's is bound to attract world-wide attention.

Governor Stephens announces that he has not yet received the communication.

The defense counsel have appealed to the Supreme Court from Judge Griffin's decision denying their motion to have the verdict of death set aside. On Tuesday Judge Griffin signed the bill of exceptions allowing them to bring the matter before the Supreme Court again.

It is very probable that the Supreme Court will deny Mooney any chance for a new trial. Mooney will remain in the County Jail till the decision is handed down. He will then be removed to the death cell in San Quentin.

President Joseph F. Valentine of the International Molders' Union has announced his intention of visiting Mooney in San Quentin next month. "Nothing short of a new trial for Mooney will satisfy the Molders' Union and the organized labor movement of the country," Valentine declared in Chicago last Sunday.

The Pacific District Convention of the Longshoremen's Association, held recently in Seattle, adopted strong resolutions pledging their earnest support to the movement for a new trial for Mooney. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Independent Workmen's Circle, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Council of Derby, Conn., Machinists' Lodge of Derby and many other representative labor bodies of the East have telegraphed encouraging messages of support to Mooney.

The New York "World" has joined in the demand for a new trial. A recent editorial reads: "The case of Mooney, under sentence of death in California, is like that of Stielow in New York. Mooney's last appeal to the state court has been denied, because no error was found in the record. With new evidence at hand, which he alone can take into consideration, Governor Stephens has an opportunity, as well as a duty, to correct an apparent failure of justice."

Stielow, after a strenuous third-degreeing by the New York police, confessed to a murder and was sentenced to the electric chair. A few days before the date of his execution, the real murderer confessed and Governor Whitman pardoned Stielow. The condemned man's appeals to the higher courts were all denied.

BUTCHER DAY CELEBRATION.

The regular Annual Butcher Day Celebration this year will be held at Idora Park, on Thursday, June 20th. The day has been changed from Wednesday to Thursday and every market of the bay section will be closed on this day, making the largest and best celebration ever held.

The many new attractions added to the park, along with the many inducements offered by the butchers this year, will no doubt be a record breaker for attendance and a good time.

The famous barbecue and the many racing contests will be some of the leading inducements offered.

Every butcher, his family and friends are going from San Mateo and Redwood to Vallejo and Sacramento, including all the bay section.

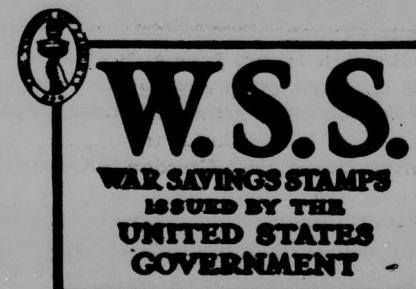
The committee in charge is headed by Chas. Miller, president; Abe Shapiro, vice-president, Robt. N. Weiss, secretary, and John Pachtner, treasurer.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be exceptionally good and will also be remarkable for its great novelty and variety.

Carter De Haven and Flora Parker will be the new headline attraction. This pair of young stage artists have always been a brilliant asset to whatever form of amusement they have associated themselves with. Mr. De Haven and Miss Parker are both vaudevillians. Ever since they embarked upon the stage they have been vaudevillians—they have done their turn in musical comedy, using their vaudeville talents to polish up weaknesses in the play. Mr. De Haven and Miss Parker's last legitimate engagement was with "Hanky Panky." "The Honeymoon," Aaron Hoffman's newest comedy, in which Glen Anders and company will appear, is the story of a young man who marries a girl who is a bit of a shrew in order that he may tame her. Mr. Anders, who plays the bridegroom, was last seen in vaudeville in support of Hermine Shone in "The Last of the Quakers." Mr. Hoffman has given him a splendid opportunity which he thoroughly exhausts. Dixie Norton and Coral Melnotte will appear in a delightful act which introduces singing, dancing and a male impersonation by Miss Norton. It is appropriately described as "Songs, Styles and Steps." The Taylor Trio, one man and two girls, will be seen in a sensational wire offering which calls for great skill and daring and is entirely different from anything of the kind previously presented. The patriotic sketch, "The Frontier of Freedom," with Captain L. E. Ransom, Q. M.

U. S. R., Sergeant-Major Jack Anderson, M. C. Princess Pat Regiment, which is creating such a furore; Julie Ring and company in "Divorced"; Kathleen Clifford, "The Smartest Chap in Town," and Sallie Fischer and company in Clare Kummer's New England play, "The Choir Rehearsal," will be the other attractions.



Union Made Hats

Kelly

\$3 \$4 \$5

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

Why This Intolerance Towards Our Soldiers?

Always opposed to Sunday baseball and other games and amusements, preachers are now thundering from their pulpits against allowing any such recreation for the men in the service of Uncle Sam!

Granted that these splendid men are soon to meet on foreign fields the Prussian hordes in bloody combat; granted that many of them may sleep their long sleep beneath the shell-riven fields of France, if not in the depths of the sea; granted that upon them shall depend the fate of our Country and all it means to us and to mankind wherever found.

But they must not "desecrate the Sabbath," nor shall it be desecrated in their name!

Not by so much as a scratch hit or a stolen base; nor by the singing of worldly song or the blare of a band upon the city's streets or in public hall or theatre.

A typical instance or two: Recently it was proposed in Philadelphia that the local baseball parks be thrown open on Sundays for the use of the 20,000 soldiers and sailors in that city; but the Sky Pilots would not permit it, and so the matter ended. And but a few weeks before this the members of a church in Orange, N. J., exhorted by their minister, opposed a Sunday entertainment arranged to boost the Smileage book campaign. In New Rochelle, N. Y., another church opposed the holding of a Sunday performance by a Broadway cast, whose members had volunteered their services, intended to swell the funds of the local soldiers' and sailors' club.

Nor shall there be Sunday games in camp! Not if the Southern General Assembly is to have its way. Meeting in Durant, Okla., in May of this year it "appointed a committee to present to President Wilson the.....churches' solemn protest against what we believe to be a flagrant violation of the Sabbath in the matter of amusements in many of our army camps and cantonments, and to make 'humble petition to the President that these evils be corrected.'" (New York "Globe," May 23.)

This is Intolerance running amuck!

Nary a word of protest will these Parsons make against our boys fighting on Sunday. One would think they would content themselves with interfering with civilians' pleasures, more especially the workingman's glass of beer, and not attempt to restrict the few diversions permitted the man who is being trained and conditioned to "go over the top."

With these Wild Men of the Pulpit raging throughout the land no man's liberties are safe. Determined to command us in many things, they will brook no interference.

Either they will put us in a straitjacket or in jail!

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

(Y)

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 31, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meet- approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Typographical—Jas. W. Mullen, Geo. A. Tracy, Jas. M. Scott, Geo. S. Hollis, J. J. Neely, Geo. H. Knell, Jesse James Laws, Eugene Donovan, J. I. Husten. Mailers—Geo. Wyatt, Leroy C. Smith. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Retail Delivery Drivers, relative to its new wage scale for auto drivers. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, with reference to the Smith-Sears bill providing for the control of re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors, under the Federal Board for Vocational Education. From Building Trades Council, stating that Bro. F. C. McDonald was appointed to represent it in the proceedings to adjust jurisdiction dispute between the Asphalt Workers and the United Laborers. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Delegate Reardon. From the following unions with reference to the amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by them: Car Repairers, Pressfeeders, Garment Cutters, Amalgamated Sheet Workers No. 104, Typographical, Beer Drivers, Moving Picture Operators, Photo Engravers, Asphalt Workers, Retail Shoe Clerks, Bill Posters, Retail Delivery Drivers, Tailors No. 80, and Glass Bottle Blowers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, requesting a boycott on the Old Crow Saloon, 755 Market street. Wage scale of the Gas Workers' Union. From Machinists' Union, with reference to wages of automobile machinists employed at the Corporation Yard of the S. F. Fire Department. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Shoe Clerks.

An Amendment to the Constitution—Amending Article V, as follows: Every resolution submitted to the Council for action must be referred to a proper standing committee of the Council. The committee charged with the resolution may alter or amend said resolution and must report said resolution at the next meeting of Council in its original form and as amended. Council may by a majority vote adopt or reject the resolution or substitute when so reported; provided, a resolution may receive immediate disposal if the Council by a two-thirds vote so decide.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers—Business fair; members decided at last meeting to assess themselves one per cent of gross earnings to be donated to the Red Cross. Hatters—Requested delegates to buy hats bearing the union label only. Bakers—Reported that the Vienna Bakery, located on McAllister street, is using the label on all bread. Shoe Clerks—Are meeting with success on closing movement; requested all friends to purchase before 6 o'clock.

Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. On the request of Grocery Clerks' Union with reference to the Groceria in Prager's store, the matter was referred to the secretary to continue negotiations with the interested unions and the firm. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Moved that committee be empowered to send for a charter for Submarine Divers and Tenders of the Pacific; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to appoint a commit-

tee of three with the president and secretary to draft resolutions calling for a donation from the trade unionists of this country of one per cent of gross earnings to the Red Cross; carried. Bros. Rosenthal, Ferguson and Johnson. Moved, that it be the sense of the Council to advise the Musicians' Union to permit the Union Iron Works band to play at the Iron Trades Council's picnic if not in competition with members of the union; carried. Moved, that the Council appoint a committee of five to attend the funeral of the father of Mayor Rolph; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Haggerty, O'Connell, McLaughlin, Garrity and McGuire. **Receipts**—\$156.60. **Expenses**—\$966.60.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

COULD INTOLERANCE GO FURTHER?

Labor's Emergency Liberty League does well, through its advertisement in this issue, to bring forcefully to the attention of union members the attempts being made by clerical and other busybodies to restrict further the few outlets for the play instinct military requirements permit men who are in training.

If, as we are frequently told, recreation also must have its place in such elemental training as that which men previously engaged in non-military pursuits must undergo, its manner, time and place should rest entirely, one would think, with those directly responsible for the results of such training. Any attempt, however well intended, arising from sources which do not, and obviously can not, share this responsibility must recoil sooner or later upon such sources.

In interfering with Sunday games played by soldiers, within their camps no less than without, one would think the limit of such intolerance had been reached. It would seem not.

Not long since, a New York City regiment prepared to visit their home town on a Sunday for the purpose of attending a show to be given them that, or the next evening. They had looked forward no less eagerly to parading on Fifth avenue, with the home folks looking proudly on. Whereupon the Sabbatarians proceeded to dig up an ancient Blue law forbidding the playing of worldly music on the public highway on a Sunday; so rather than march without their band the soldier boys called the parade off.

Soliciting for the Red Cross and other worthy causes on Sundays is also coming under suspicion. The general assembly of one of the leading churches of the country held in Columbus, Ohio, in May of this year, not limiting itself to a denunciation of Sunday baseball and movies, went so far as to declare that "even the drives to aid causes like the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Armenian relief . . . have opened the way to Sabbath desecrators."—Washington "Post," May 19th.

This in face of the fact that the Scriptures in-dorse good works on whatever day of the week they may be performed. And wherein we also read:

The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.

URMY CALLED TO THE NORTH.

W. H. Urmy, secretary-treasurer of San Francisco Building Trades Council and for many years a member and representative of Electrical Workers No. 6, has obtained a leave of absence from his duties to go as loyalty speaker for the Department of Labor to the cities up north. He expects to remain in Seattle and vicinity for about a month. In these times of great problems and moments of decision, the Government realizes it needs the assistance of trained and true men experienced in the affairs and principles of the labor movement.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A WONDERFUL BILL

CARTER DE HAVEN and FLORA PARKER in New Songs; "THE HONEYMOON," Aaron Hoffman's Newest Comedy with Glen Anders and Co.; NORTON and MELNOTTE in Songs, Styles and Steps; TAYLOR TRIO, Novelty Wire Offering; "THE FRONTIER OF FREEDOM," with Sergeant Major Jack Anderson, M. C., one of the Few Survivors of the Original Princess Pat Regiment, and Captain L. E. Ransom, U. S. R.; JULIE RING, assisted by James Norval in "Divorced"; KATHLEEN CLIFFORD, "The Smartest Chap in Town"; SALLIE FISHER in Clare Kummer's Successful Play "The Choir Rehearsal."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Phone Market 5728

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
5001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A

BERTILLION

They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE

CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

Phone Market 5285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

5017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

The German Savings and Loan Society

(An American Corporation chartered by the State of California in 1868.)

Savings Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, formerly Richmond District Branch—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,848.04
Deposits	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907

UNION LABEL IS PROFIT SHARING.

Notwithstanding the fact that the union label originated in San Francisco and was used here successfully by the Cigarmakers' Union to practically drive the local coolie-made cigars from the market, the demand for union-made cigars and tobacco in San Francisco is not what it should be.

The local tobacco merchants, especially those owning their own stands, are inclined to be favorable to union label goods and will gladly handle them if only the union man will take the trouble to say he wants union-made tobacco and cigars. These small merchants realize that they can expect little aid or assistance from the Tobacco Trust, and its offshoot, the United Cigar Stores Company, and for this reason if for no other will go to any limit in boosting the sale of union-made tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. They know full well that the trust would, if it could, force them out of business tomorrow, replacing them with a fifteen-dollar-a-week clerk. This would be detrimental to the cause of the organized cigarmakers and tobacco workers for then there would be no agency left to sell union-made tobacco products.

The trust, knowing that the union man is not favorably inclined to their cause, has adopted a profit-sharing certificate. We regret to say that some so-called union men "fall" for this bait, and are willing because they obtain a non-union article in exchange for a thousand or so of these trust profit-sharing certificates, to ignore their obligation and to discard all principle, thus leaving the organized cigarmaker and tobacco worker to shift for himself as best he may. This is not unionism; it is a long way from the principle "The injury of one is the concern of all." If union men continue to spend their "union-earned" dollars to help the labor-crushing United Cigar Stores Company and kindred institutions, the time will soon arrive when there will be no organized tobacco workers or cigarmakers left in San Francisco, and there will therefore be one less organization in the Council to assist sister organizations in times of trouble.

Furthermore, the union label is the greatest profit-sharing certificate in existence. It stands for sanitary goods made in wholesome sanitary workshops, by organized men and women, who receive living wages and work reasonable hours. It assures the union man that some of the money so spent will again find its way back to buy other union-made goods, thus forming an endless chain, and also very probably that it will go directly to encourage and assist home industry, thereby helping to make our community self-supporting. Surely, then, this is a profit-sharing certificate in the true sense; it is even more, it is an insurance policy against intolerable working conditions.

This is an appeal to all the union men of San Francisco to demand union label tobacco and cigars, to stop patronizing the cigar stores on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council, and to work relentlessly in the union and in the shop for a more strict adherence to trade-union ideals, thus assisting organized cigarmakers, tobacco workers and small dealers working and living in San Francisco. Let the motto be "The union label, the best profit-sharing certificate."

DRAFTSMEN ORGANIZE.

The draftsmen in the various shipbuilding and manufacturing plants in this vicinity have formed an organization, to be known as the General Draftsmen's Union, and have applied for a charter to the American Federation of Labor. The membership rolls were open to charter members at a special meeting held Wednesday evening, June 5, 1918, in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

AGAINST AMENDMENT.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, authorizing the Legislature to adopt compulsory health insurance in California, comes before the people to be voted on at the November election. The more thought and investigation I give this measure, the more inclined I am to doubt its wisdom, especially at this time.

The cost will be tremendous, \$27,596,000.00 a year, the Social Insurance Commission estimate (see page 340 of their report). The expenses of the State have practically doubled during the past few years, and a halt must be called or we shall face bankruptcy. Our money and energy and man power must be used to win the war; we must not so much as construct school buildings and highways till victory is ours.

I do not oppose any reasonable or voluntary system of health insurance; in fact I favor it. But the Legislature now has power to put such a system in operation without any amendment to the constitution, just as it has already established workmen's compensation. A vast amount of such insurance is already in successful operation through lodges, fraternal societies, and employers' organizations. All these will be swept away if the Constitutional Amendment carries.

In warning the workers against compulsory health insurance, Samuel Gompers says: "They are justified in demanding that every other voluntary method be given the fullest opportunity before compulsory methods are even considered, much less adopted."

The compulsory plan will result in a few physicians of one school having a monopoly of treating the sick, as is now developing under the workmen's compensation act. Such discrimination is of course unjust to the thousands of people who believe in homeopathy, Christian Science and other health systems. This is no time to stir medical or religious controversies. We must all stand together in this hour of peril.

Compulsory health insurance, as now planned, will not reach the sick, the aged, the unemployed, and others who most need help. Sickness and poverty have increased under such insurance in Germany where it has been tried.

The United States Congress, Massachusetts, Maryland, and New York have all voted down compulsory health insurance. Let us not permit the expensive and dangerous experiment to be tried in California during these troublous times.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

N. J. PRENDERGAST,
Assemblyman from 27th District.

NO NEW CHARTER FOR WAITERS.

The application recently made by several hundred so-called "cash house" waiters for a separate charter from the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, has been turned down by the General Executive Board, which met at Cincinnati last month. Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, entered a vigorous protest against the granting of this charter, and the General Executive Board adopted its views as to the disadvantages and undesirability of such separation of the members of the same craft. There seems to have been born a new determination on the part of the culinary workers of this city to renew their efforts to re-establish union conditions in the houses that broke away during the progress of the strike in 1916. With a little patience and the proper spirit of co-operation on the part of all parties concerned, of which there seems to be at present manifest evidence, it is plain that the prospects are very good just now to rehabilitate the conditions of the workers employed in the catering industry of San Francisco.

**FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING**
on the
Easiest Terms
**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**
1017 Market Street, Above Sixth
We give and redeem American Trading
Stamps.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1864

"Lundstrom"
HATS
UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style
—STORES—
1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 36 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

**CARHARTT
OVERALLS**
FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN
Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

Hot Water Instantly!

All you have to do is to turn your hot water faucet and you have AN IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF STEAMING HOT WATER for use in the bath, the dressing-room, the kitchen,—anywhere and for any purpose whatsoever.

This sounds like a fairy tale from the Arabian Nights, doesn't it? But it's fact, nevertheless. This trick of apparent legerdemain is turned by an

**Automatic Gas
Water Heater**

Equip your home with one, and your domestic comforts are assured for all time. For further particulars

SEE YOUR DEALER

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 SUTTER STREET

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 202, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines.	
†Intertype Machines.	
•†Linotype and Intertype.	
†Monotype Machines.	
†Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	615 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(72) †Bonnington, Frank J.....	22 Crossley Bldg.
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	705 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottie Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(28) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) †Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....	25 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....	3390 Eighteenth
(28) †Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co.....	516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....	1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....	942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(36) West End Press.....	2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....	343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futenick Company.....	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....	509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(189) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(121) *California Democrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21) Labor Clarion.....	16th and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....	3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259 Minna
(201) Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....	311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYPEERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....	140 Second
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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Semi-official returns from 638 subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union show the following as the result of the election:

President—Scott, 26,352; Morcock, 14,846.

Vice-President—Barrett, 25,513; Terry, 15,050.

Secretary-Treasurer—Hays, 26,250; Merritt, 14,650.

Auditor—Barker, 19,964; Johnson, 19,261.

Delegates American Federation of Labor—Max Hayes, 24,347; Morrison, 24,792; McCullough, 21,454; Young, 19,199; Parsons, 17,605; Bonington, 16,648; Ferguson, 14,842; Howard, 12,403; Goodkey, 4754.

Trustees Union Printers Home (four)—Knock, 24,505; Powell, 24,214; Nichols, 22,434; Mounce, 20,982; Ames, 17,749; Armstrong, 16,760; O'Leary, 14,148; Rudnick, 10,228.

An order for 570,000 text books for use in the California schools next term has been given to the State Printer by the State Board of Education. Of this order 400,000 are spellers which will be completely manufactured at the State Printing Office. It will be the first time in ten years that the type for a school book has been set at the printery.

William Walsh, who has been a resident at the Union Printers Home for two years, arrived in San Francisco Tuesday, June 4th. He will remain until the latter part of June, when he intends to return to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. William M. Keirns, wife of William M. Keirns of the "Commercial News" chapel, died suddenly the day following her participation in the Red Cross parade. She was a victim of heart failure. Mr. Keirns has determined to enlist, but will first visit his mother, who resides at Ottumwa, Iowa, after which he expects to join the Naval Reserves.

The Committee on Membership will report on the following applications for membership at the next meeting of the union: Thomas G. Connolly, S. Faraday, Benjamin S. Gorin, E. L. Jansen, Edward Kern, George Ponarouse, Miss Eleanor Chase, and Mrs. Forest E. Williams.

GOOD NEWS FOR CIGARMAKERS.

The local Cigarmakers' Union has received authentic information that there will be no necessity to levy any strike assessment for the benefit of the cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, who went on strike a few weeks ago for better working conditions and a fair bill of prices. The 6500 men affected have received all that they asked for and returned to work immediately after the new bill was signed.

COMPENSATION FOR ENEMY ALIEN.

According to a decision of the State Accident Commission the fact that a man is an enemy alien does not bar him from benefits at the hands of the commission for industrial injuries received in this State. Jacob Seleckt, an Austrian, has been awarded \$917.10 for injuries received last January while in the employ of the Illinois Pacific Glass Company of this city.

The union label is an inspiration, a guide-post and a rallying point for the energetic and conscientious women in every community, and for this reason the Woman's Union Label League came into being.

WM. C. PIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay

Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1072—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 3d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntington, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 193—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottle Canners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 81—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussiers No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.

Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.

Hoisting Engineers No. 58—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsekeepers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housemills and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mantle, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stage Employees—68 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 280 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.

Water Workers—Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—812-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

AN ANCIENT WAR.

A speech made to the people of Rome by Lucius *Æ*Emilius Paulus, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B. C. 168, can with profit be read by the people of the United States today. He said:

"In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass Macedonia should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if anything is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on his trial. These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for everyone cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own authority be diminished through the folly of the people, rather than to mismanage the public business with a high reputation. I am not one of those who think that commanders ought never to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise who did everything of his own single judgment. What then is my opinion? That commanders should be counseled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those, especially, who are skilled in the art of war, and who have been taught by experience; and next, by those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, embarked, as it were, in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. If, therefore, anyone thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished by me with a ship, a horse, a tent; and even with his traveling charges. But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot."—Livy, Book XLIV, Chapter 22.

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FOR MEN

SHIPBUILDING WAGERS.

The Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland has issued a challenge, wagering and putting up a forfeit of \$10,000, that its team of shipbuilders is able to defeat any similar team from any other shipbuilding yard in the United States. The management of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco has accepted the challenge and posted a similar forfeit. While in the East, Manager J. J. Tynan of the Union Iron Works bet Vice-President Powell of the Bethlehem Steel Company \$5000 that the men of the local Union Iron Works plant will construct a larger number of destroyers this year than the men at Fore River, Mass., plant. His men have backed his judgment with a side bet of \$20,000. This rivalry in shipbuilding between the different yards means that the men are willing to increase the output to the utmost limit of their capacity and endurance, and that slackers will not be tolerated in their ranks. They are doing their full duty to the men in the trenches.

RIVETING HARNESS.

Orvin Pike, a riveter at the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has invented a harness by which the pneumatic hammer for driving rivets is carried from the shoulders of the workman in such a way that he is not worn out by the continuous jarring of the machine. The device is known as the "Kaiser killer" among the men, and it is said to have enabled Pike to regain championship speed as a riveter after the jolting of the machine had nearly put his right arm out of commission.

The harness is fabricated in quantities by union garment workers in an Oakland factory.

PATTERNMAKERS NOT SLACKERS.

Patternmakers' Union of San Francisco, with a membership of less than 300, has subscribed to \$2000 worth of Liberty Bonds, while the individual members subscribed to \$46,000 worth.

NEW INDUSTRY LOCATING.

One of the largest rice mills in the world will be established on lands located near Islais Creek and the new water front. Beans will also be processed on a large scale and a large warehouse constructed. The enterprise involves millions and will employ large numbers of men. The buildings will be built of reinforced concrete, four stories in height, and of fireproof construction. The piling for the first unit of structures has already commenced to be driven. A spur track connects the mills and warehouses with all the railroads along the water front.

CLERKS' UNION TO GIVE PICNIC.

The District Council of Retail Clerks, composed of Shoe Clerks' and Retail Clerks' unions in the San Francisco Bay district, will celebrate Retail Clerks' day at Neptune Beach, Thursday, July 4th.

A program of athletic events and sports is being arranged. Prizes will be donated by retail merchants.

Proceeds will be used to further organization work among retail clerks and carry on agitation for six o'clock closing and buying by daylight.

PAUL ASH ENLISTS.

Paul Ash, leader of the original San Francisco "Jazz orchestra" and a member of Musicians' Union No. 6, has enlisted in the marine corps band now at Mare Island. He is a musician of marked ability and originality. When in 1916 he went on strike from the Odeon Cafe in sympathy with the culinary workers, he originated the celebrated "Jazz wagon," which each evening toured the city with a wonderful band advertising the Cafe Republic, which was conducted by the unions on strike and for several months was the only cafe furnishing musical entertainment to the public. Mr. Ash has made thousands of friends in San Francisco by his zeal and devotion to the cause of trade unionism.

IRON TRADES MEN CELEBRATE.

Last Saturday nearly 5000 members of the Iron Trades Council and the affiliated bodies gathered at Shell Mound Park for a big celebration to mark the inauguration of the Saturday half-holiday, the first to be granted since the entrance of the United States into the war.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the crowds began to gather and various sorts of sports ranging from foot races to rivet throwing contests took up the greater part of the afternoon. In the evening great throngs came from San Francisco to participate in the dancing in the Shell Mound pavilion.

According to the officials of the council, the turnout was greater than expectations, and will make possible the holding of similar picnics on the half-holidays to come. The crowd proved an enthusiastic audience for the various speakers, who addressed the men on patriotic duties.

Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco was scheduled as the speaker of the day, but was unable to appear. In his place the various executives of the unions in the bay district gave short addresses.

President R. W. Burton and Secretary Frank C. Miller were in personal charge of the entertainment, and the committee of arrangements comprised A. G. Atwood, chairman, and W. H. Kleinhammer, George Cullen, W. H. Urmy, R. W. Burton and Frank C. Miller. The games were supervised by John O. Walsh, chairman; Tony Quintel, Jack Bradford, Jerry Hannigan, A. J. Mooney, C. R. Tinsley, Martin Richards and E. B. Woolf.

The dance committee was as follows: Dan J. White, floor manager, and J. Burns, L. Peters, W. Brummer, William Grutsch, B. Lindemann, J. J. Tracey, J. G. Taylor and B. Dranger. The gate committee consisted of M. J. McGuire, chairman; B. F. Welch, L. Puelcka, George Flatley, B. Foley, J. Sowersby, M. Coll, P. H. Troutmann, F. Egan, M. Josha, W. Hatton, J. Johnson, J. McGuinness, J. O. Shirk, P. Perry.

Prizes for the fourteen foot races and the rivet throwing contest were presented to the iron workers by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Moore Shipbuilding Company, the Shaw-Batcher Shipbuilding Company, the Judson Iron Works, the Western Sugar Refinery, the United Engineering Works, the Rolph Shipbuilding Company, and the Main-Street Iron Works.

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